

### (The Text of al-Aajurroomiyyah in Charts & Tables)

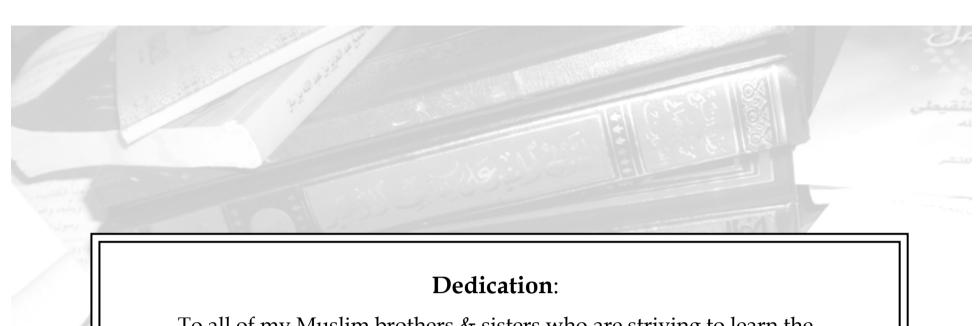
Designed and compiled by the one in need of Allah's pardon Aboo 'Imraan 'Abdus-Saboor bin Tomas Maldonado al-Mekseekee -may Allah forgive him, his family, and all of the Muslims-

#### **Second Edition**

Completed on Friday the 20th of Rabee' al-Awwal 1429 A.H. corresponding to the 28th of March 2008 C.E.

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To all of my Muslim brothers & sisters who are striving to learn the language of Allah's Book and the tongue of our beloved Prophet (peace & blessings of Allah be upon him). O' Allah benefit us with what You teach us, teach us what will benefit us, and provide us with knowledge that will benefit us.



#### Introduction

In the name of Allah the Beneficent, the Merciful, all praise is for Allah, Lord of all of the worlds. Peace and blessings be upon our Prophet Muhammad, upon his family, and all of his companions. To begin: The science of an-Nahw (Arabic Syntax) is a noble science indeed. A science of attainment where one attains two very important things, the first is the understanding of Allah's Book and the Sunnah of His Messenger (peace & blessings of Allah be upon him). Indeed many of those understand them both or the understanding of many regarding both, are hesitant when it comes to the knowledge of Arabic grammar. The second is to establish the tongue upon the tongue of the Arabs which is the speech of Allah, the Mighty & Majestic, or that which has been revealed in the speech of Allah, the Mighty & Majestic, so due to this the understanding of an-Nahw (Arabic Syntax) is very important. However an-Nahw (Arabic Syntax) at first is difficult but towards the end becomes easy. And we will narrate an example of a house fashioned from sugar cane, its door being made of steel. Meaning it will be difficult to enter but once one has entered it everything after that is easy so due to this it is befitting for a person to strive upon learning the basics until the rest becomes easy for him. The one who says, "an-Nahw (Arabic Syntax) is too difficult" deserves no attention. Even to the pointthat the student actually imagines that he cannot master it and this is not correct, rather focus on the first part and the rest will become easy. There is one who once said:

{Nahw is difficult; its steps are long...When one who does not understand it becomes proficient in it...He desires to express himself in Arabic only to sound like the 'Ajamee (the non-Arab).}

And this is not correct. We do not agree with this. Rather we say, Allah willing, *an-Nahw* (Arabic Syntax) is easy, its steps are short and its levels are easy from the very beginning you will begin to understand it.

(ash-Shaykh Muhammad bin Saalih al-'Uthaymeen (rahimahullah) in his Explanation of al-Aajjurromiyyah)



#### A Brief Biography of Ibn Aajurroom

He is Aboo 'Abdillah Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Daawud as-Sanhaajee, the *Faqih* (Islamic Jurist), the *Nahawee* (Arabic grammarian), Moroccan by birthright, better known as Ibn Aajurroom which is a word taken from the Berber language of Amazigh and is alleged to mean "the poor Sufi".

Ibn 'Anqaa said in *al-Kawaakib-ud-Duriyyah* (1/25) regarding the meaning of this name: "...it is a non-Arabic word of the Berbers said to mean the poor Sufi but I did not find the Berbers knowing it to mean that...rather it is a specific tribe from amongst the Berbers, a tribe named Banoo Aajurroom." Ibn Aajurroom's grandfather Daawud was the first person to be known by this nickname.

He was born in Fez (Morocco) from an area known as Sanhaajah. He studied there and then desired to go to Makkah for pilgrimage where he passed through Cairo and stayed there for a while to study under and obtain certification from the Andalusian grammarian Aboo Hayyaan Muhammad bin Yoosuf al-Granaatee (*rahimahullah*) who passed away in Cairo in the year 745 A.H. (1345 C.E.).

While living some time in Makkah he authored *al-Muqaddimat-ul-Aajurroomiyyah fee Mabaadee 'Ilm-il-'Arabiyyah* (the Introductory Text of al-Aajuroom regarding the Basic Fundamentals concerning the Science of the Arabic language). It was the primer text that was studied in the science of the Arabic language in his time which based its fundamental sections off of both the Kufi and Basri schools of grammar despite the fact that Ibn Aajurroom himself closely followed the school of the Kufis.

After returning from Makkah to Fez he remained teaching Arabic grammar and the Quran in *Jaami'-ul-Hayy al-Andalusee* (the Mosque of the Andalusian Quarter) until he died in the year 723 A.H. (1323 C.E.).

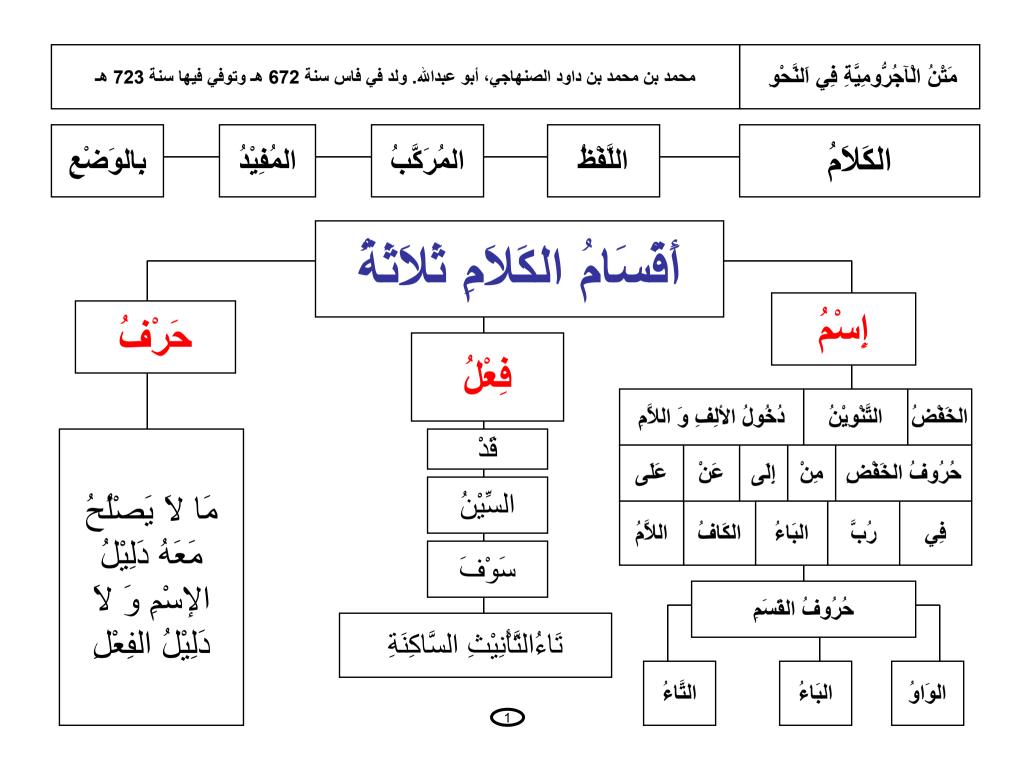
Ibn Aajurroom was known for giving legal rulings as well as rectifying the peoples affairs and was described by his contemporaries as being a legal jurist, highly educated, a mathematician, the Imam of *an-Nahw* (Arabic grammar and syntax), and the one who had a vast knowledge of other sciences from them *Tajweed* and the recitation of the Quran.

He has many other authored works in addition to various poems written in the meter of *Rajaz*. From them is his explanation of ash-Shaatibee's (590 A.H./1194 C.E.) poem known as *ash-Shaatibiyyah* entitled *Faraaid-ul-Ma'aanee fee Sharhi Hirzil-Amaatee* reaching two volumes. The two volumes that were written by his hand are stored away in the library of Rabat, Morocco.

Ibn-ul-'Imaan al-Hanbalee (*rahimahullah*) said of him in *Shadhraat-udh-Dhahab*: "Aboo 'Abdillah Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Daawud as-Sanhaajee known as Ibn Aajurroom, pronounced with a *Fatah* on the elongated *Hamzah*, a *Dhammah* on the *Jeem* and a *Shaddah* on the *Raa*, the meaning of his name in the language of the Berbers means 'the poor Sufi', he is the author of the well known introductory treatise on Arabic grammar *al-Aajurroomiyyah*".

And Ibn Maktoom (*rahimahullah*) made mention of him in his *Tadhkarah* saying: "An Arabic grammarian and reciter of the Quran, he had a vast knowledge of Islamic inheritance, arithmetic, outstanding manners, and he authored many beneficial works in addition to various poems written in the meter of *Rajaz*."

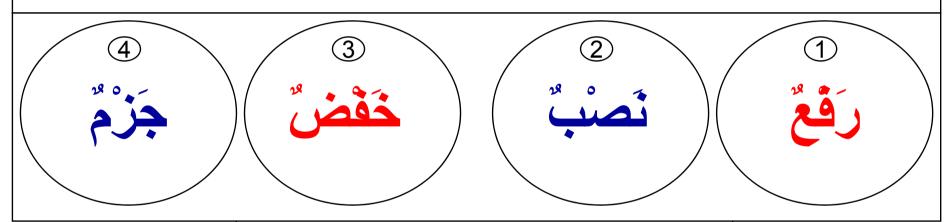
And another said of him: "He was known for grace and piety and what bears witness to this is the prevalence of benefit that is contained in his introductory work *al-Aajurroomiyyah*."



## بَابُ الإعْرَابِ

الإعْرَابِ هُوَ تَغْيِيْرُ أُوَاخِرِ الْكَلِمِ لِاخْتِلافِ الْعَوَامِلِ الدَّاخِلَةِ عَلَيْهَا لَقْظًا أَوْ تَقْدِيْرًا

## وَ أَقْسَامُهُ أَرْبَعَةً



وَ لِلأَفْعَالِ مِنْ ذَلِكَ الرَّفْعِ وَ النَّصنب وَ الجَزْم وَ لاَ خَفْضَ فِيْهَا فِيْهَا

قلِلأسْمَاءِ مِنْ ذَلِكَ الرَّقْعِ وَ النَّصنب وَ الخَقْض وَ لاَ جَزْمَ فِبْهَا

# بَابُ مَعْرِقةِ عَلاَمَاتِ الإعْرَابِ

الرقع

لِلرَّفْعِ أَرْبَعُ عَلامَاتٍ الضَّمَّةُ وَ الوَاوُ وَ الألف وَ النُّونُ

النَّصْبِ النَّصْبِ

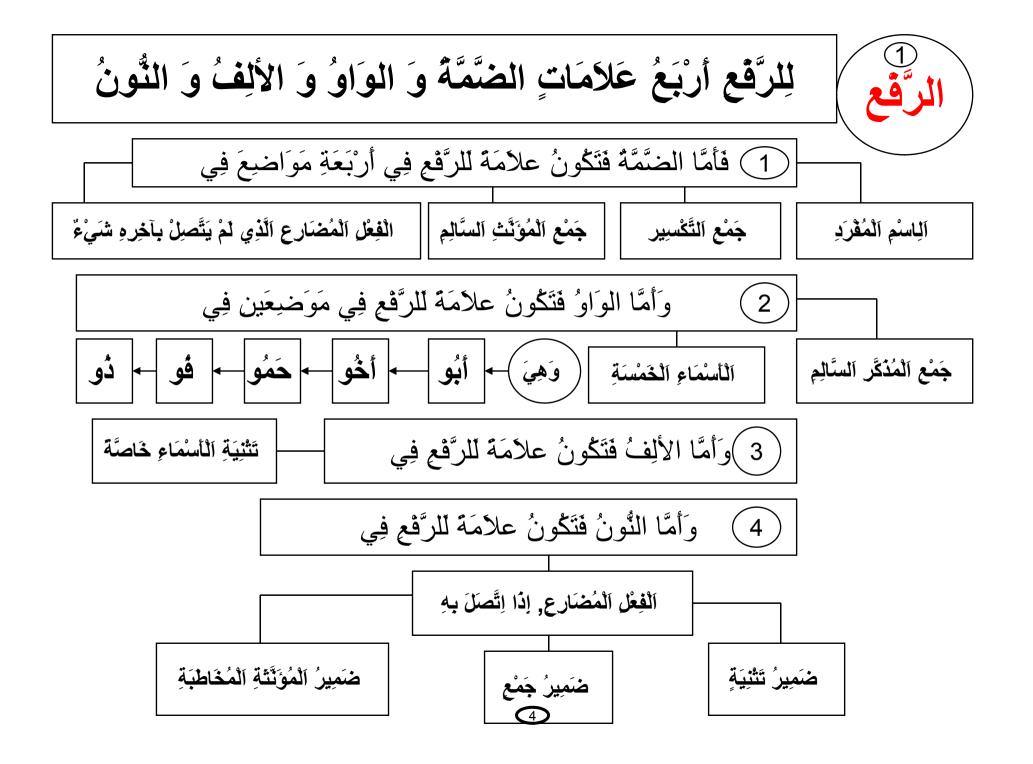
لِلنَّصنبِ خَمْسُ عَلامَاتٍ الْقَتْحَةُ وَ الألف وَ الكَسْرَةُ وَالدِّياءُ وَ حَدْفُ النُّونِ

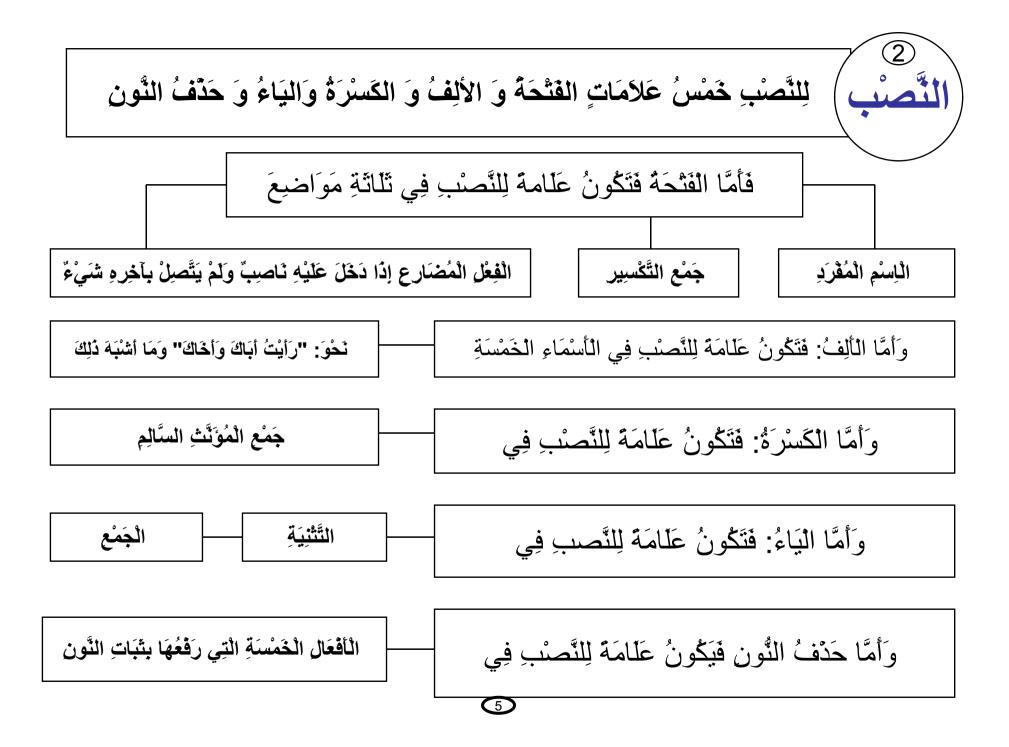
الخفض

لِلْخَفْضِ ثَلاثُ عَلامَاتٍ الكَسْرَةُ وَ البَاءُ وَ الفَتْحَةُ

الجزم

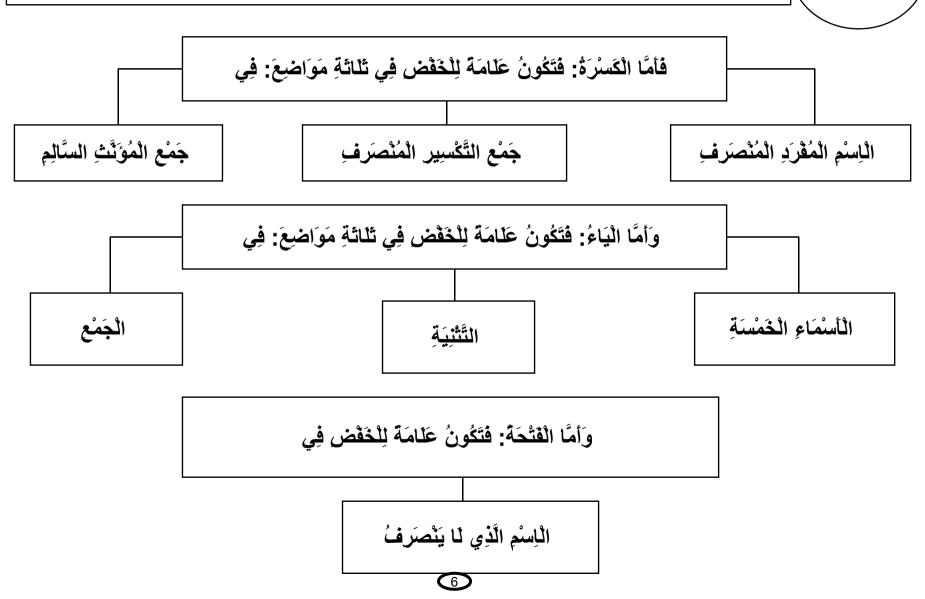
لِلْجَزْمِ عَلاَمَتَانِ السُّكُونُ وَ الْحَدْفُ







## لِلْخَفْضِ ثَلاثُ عَلامَاتٍ الكَسْرَةُ وَ البَاءُ وَ الفَتْحَةُ





# لِلْجَزْمِ عَلاَمتانِ السُّكُونُ وَ الحَدْفُ

فَأُمَّا السُّكُونُ فَيَكُونُ عَلَامَةً لِلْجَزْمِ فِي

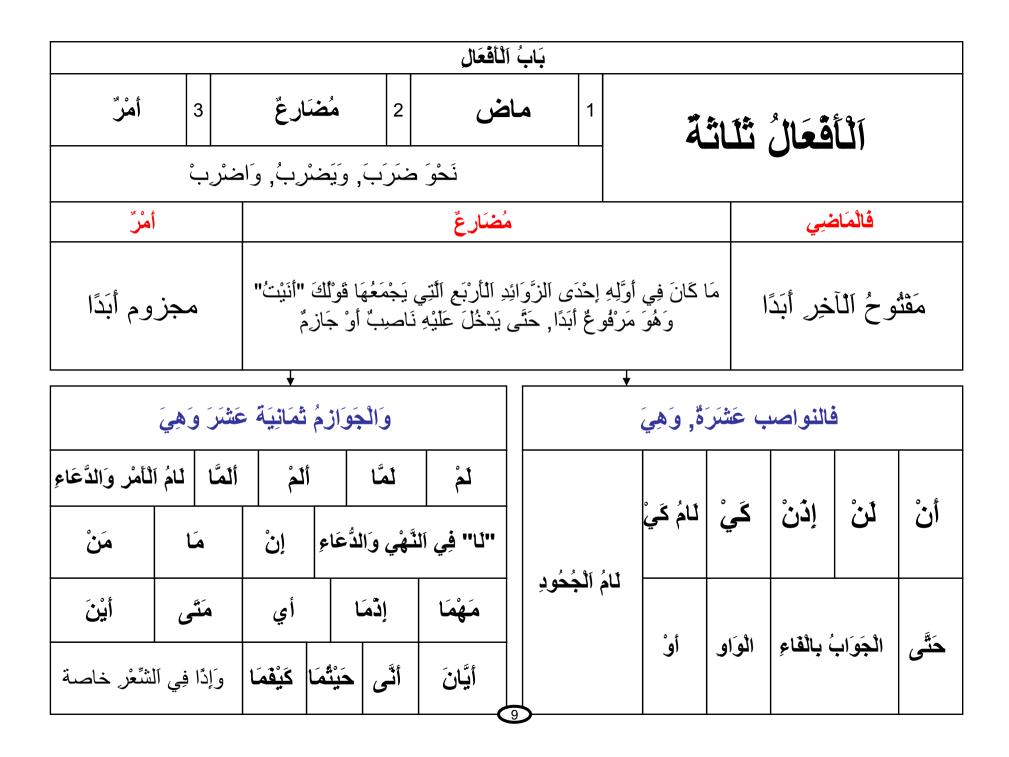
الْفِعْلِ الْمُضارع الصَّحِيح الْآخِر

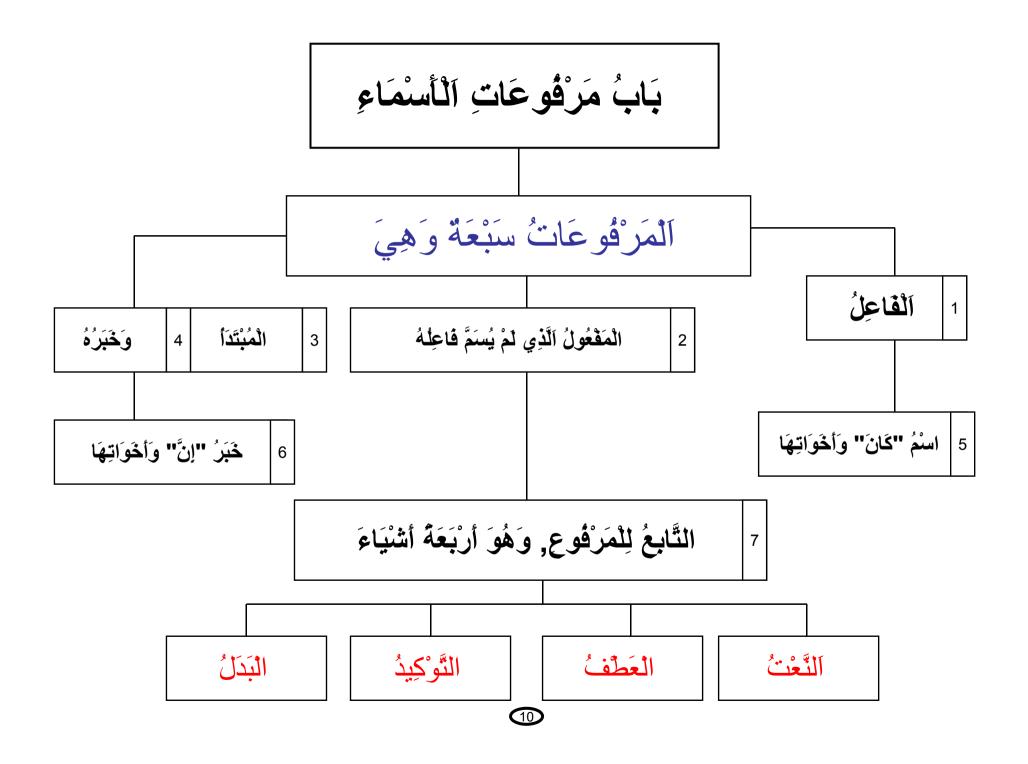
وَأُمَّا الْحَدَّفُ فَيَكُونُ عَلَامَةً لِلْجَزْمِ فِي

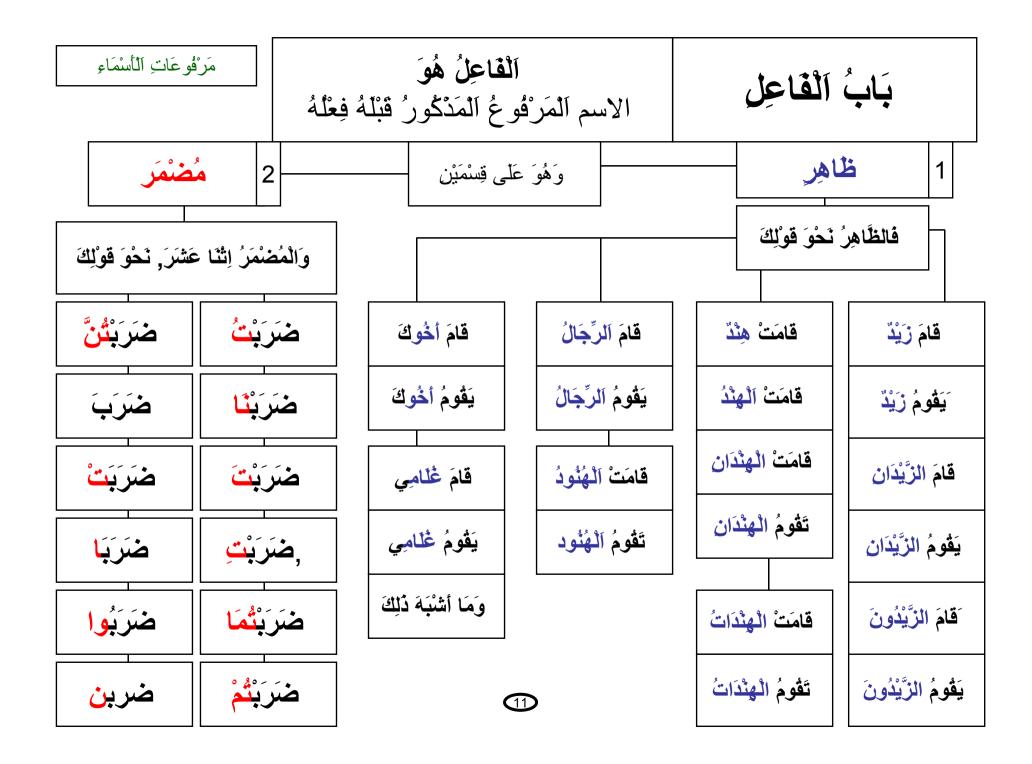
الْأَقْعَالِ الْخَمْسَةِ الْتِي رَقْعُهَا بِتَّبَاتِ النُّونِ

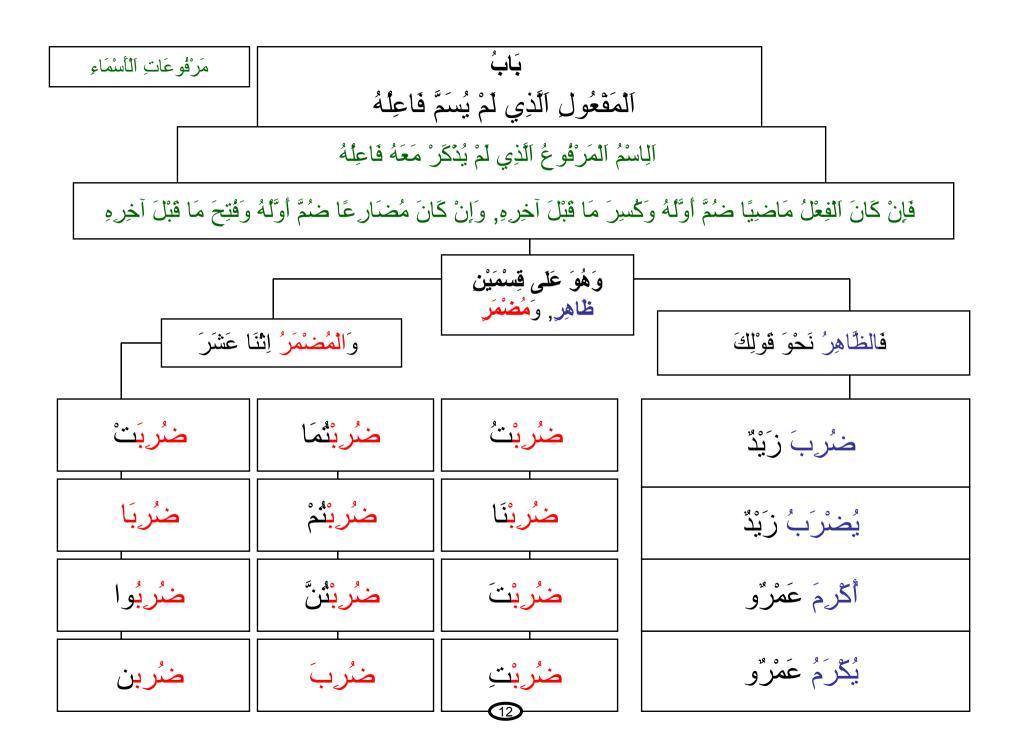
الْفِعْلِ الْمُضارعِ الْمُعْتَلِّ الْآخِر

الْمُعْرَبَاتُ قِسْمَانِ							قُصلٌ ٱلْمُعْرَبَاتُ	
و وقِسْمٌ يُعْرَبُ بِالْحُرُوفِ						1 قِسنْمٌ يُعْرَبُ بِالْحَرِكَاتِ		
وَ الَّذِي يُعْرَبُ بِالْحُرُوفِ أَرْبَعَهُ أَنْوَاعٍ						فَالَّذِي يُعْرَبُ بِالْحَرَكَاتِ أَرْبَعَةُ أَنْوَاعٍ		
أَدْفَقَتُ رِالْدَاءِ	نعُ بِالألِفِ وَ ثُنْصَبُ وَ		الْتَتْنِيَةُ فَ		1		1 الْلِاسْمُ ٱلْمُقْرَدُ	
المحدد المالية	ے و سعب و	ترتع په په		***		وَ كُلُهَا ثُرْفَعُ بِالْضَمَّةِ وَ	جَمْعُ الْتَكْسِيرِ	
		الستّالِم	2 جَمْعُ المُدُكَّرِ السَّالِمِ 3 الأسْمَاءُ الخَمْسَةُ		وَ كُلُهَا ثُرْفَعُ بِالْضَّمَّةِ وَ ثُنْصَبُ بِالْفَتْحَةِ وَ ثُخْفَضُ ثُنْصَبُ بِالْفَتْحُونِ بِالْسُّكُونِ بِالْسُّكُونِ بِالْسُّكُونِ	3 جَمْعُ الْمُؤَنَّثِ السَّالِمِ		
						4 الْفِعْلُ الْمُضلَارِ عُ الَّذِي لَمْ يَتَصلِلْ بِنَصلِلْ بِنَصلِيلِ بِنَصلِيلِيلِيلِيلِيلِيلِيلِيلِيلِيلِيلِيلِيل		
<b>ءُ الْخَمْسَةُ</b> فَتُرْفَعُ بِالْوَاوِ وَ تُنْصَبُ وَ تُخْفَضُ بِالْيَاءِ				اسماع الح	الاسماع	وَ خَرَجَ عَنْ دُلِكَ ثَلاثَهُ أَشْيَاءَ		
4 الأَقْعَالُ الْخَمْسَةُ قُتُر ْفَعُ بِالنُّونِ وَتُنْصَبُ وَ تُجْزَمُ بِحَدْفِهَا الْأَقْعَالُ الْخَمْسَةُ فَتُر الْفُونِ وَتُنْصَبُ وَ تُجْزَمُ بِحَدْفِهَا					1 جَمْعُ الْمُؤَنَّثِ السَّالِمِ يُنْصَبُ بِالْكَسْرَةِ			
				<del>                                      </del>		2 و الإسم الذي لا يَنْصرَف يُخْفَض بالفَتْحَةِ		
تَڤْعَلِيْنَ	تَفْعَلُونَ	يَڤْعَلُونَ	تَفْعَلان	يَفْعَلان	و هي	خِرُ يُجْزَمُ بِحَدْفِ آخِرِهِ	و الفعل المُضارع المعتل الآ	



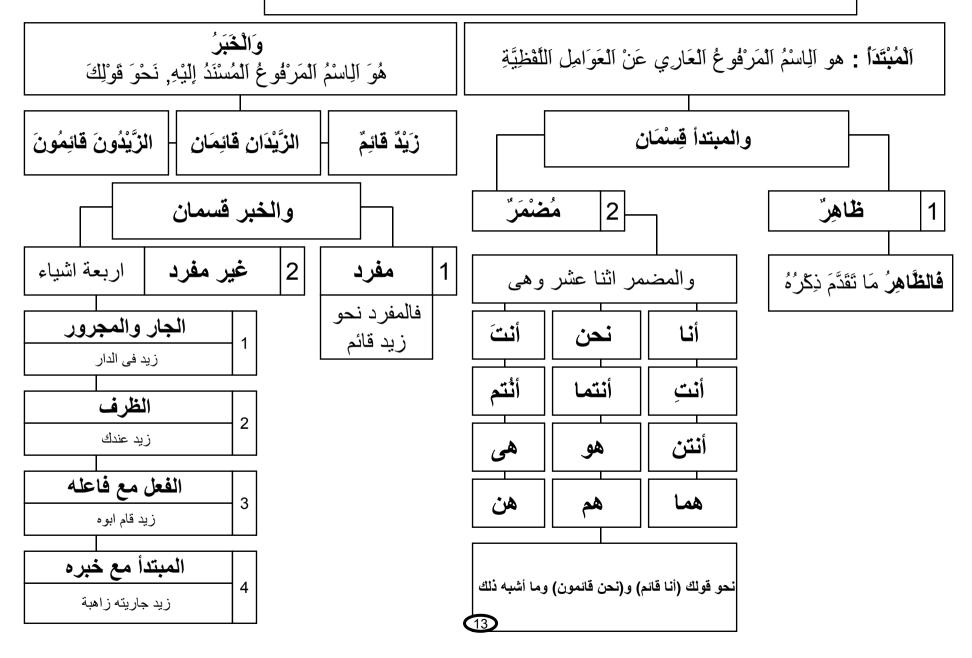


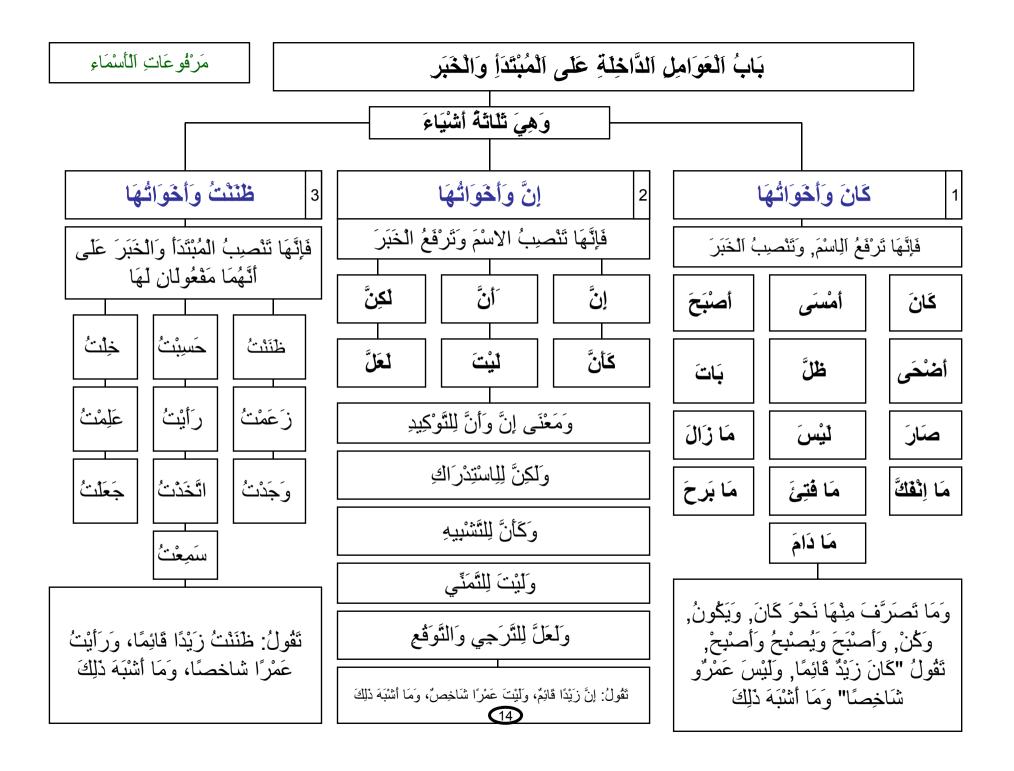




مر فوعات الأسماء

## بَابُ الْمُبْتَدَأِ وَالْخَبَرِ





مر فوعات الأسماء

# الثَّعْتُ اللَّمَنْعُوتِ فِي رَفْعِهِ وَنَصْبِهِ وَخَفْضِهِ, وَتَعْرِيفِهِ وَتَنْكِيرِهِ

بَابُ النَّعْتِ

وَالثَّكِرَةُ

كُلُّ اِسْمِ شَائِعِ فِي جِنْسِهِ لَا يَخْتَصُّ بِهِ وَاحِدٌ دُونَ آخَرَ

وَتَقْرِيبُهُ كُلُّ مَا صَلَحَ دُخُولُ الْأَلِفِ وَاللَّامِ عَلَيْهِ, نَحْوُ الرَّجُلِ والفرس

تَقُولُ قَامَ زَيْدُ الْعَاقِلُ, وَرَأَيْتُ زَيْدٍ زَيْدًا الْعَاقِلَ, وَمَرَرْتُ بِزَيْدٍ الْعَاقِلِ الْعَاقِلِ الْعَاقِلِ

وَالْمَعْرِقَةُ خَمْسنةُ أَشْيَاءَ

تَحْقَ أَنَا وَأَنْتَ

نَحْوَ زَيْدٍ وَمَكَّةً

نَحْقَ هَدُا, وَهَذِهِ, وَهَوُّلَاءِ

تَحْقَ الرَّجُلُ وَالْغُلَامُ

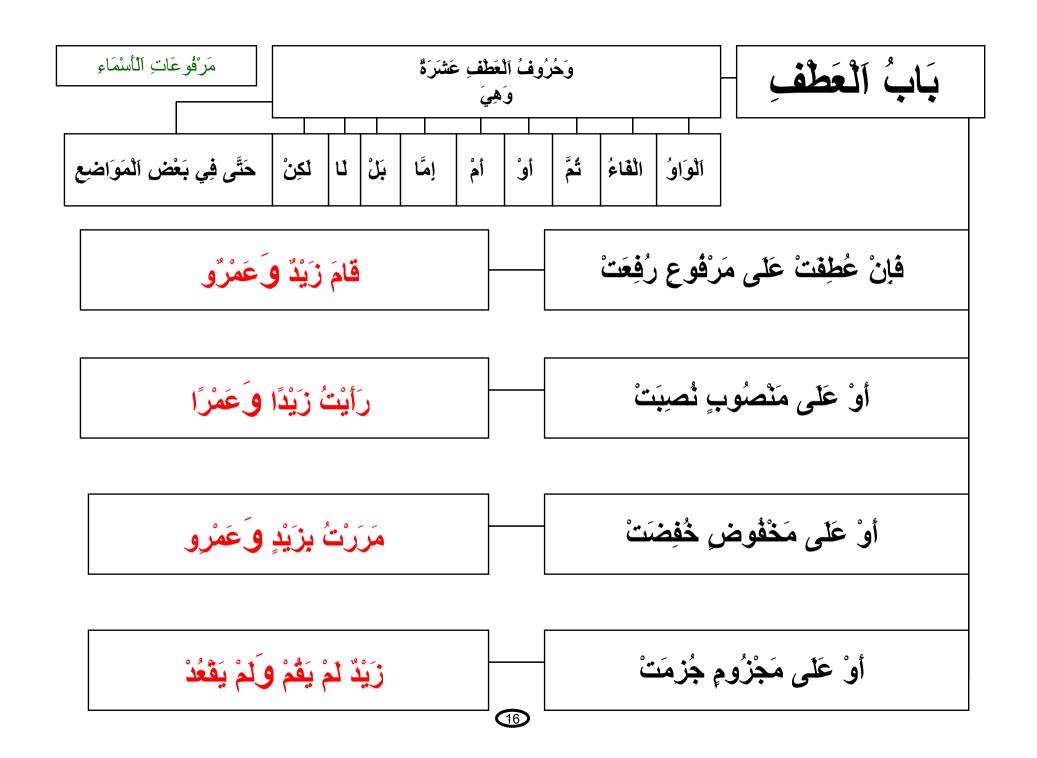
الاسم المضمر

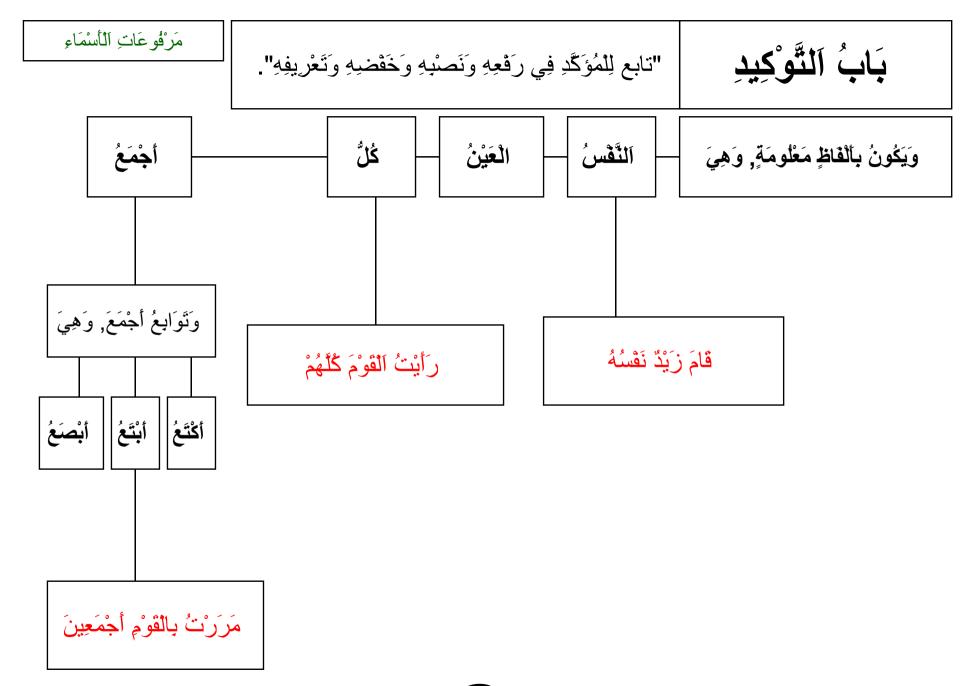
وَالِاسْمُ الْعَلَمُ

وَالِاسْمُ الْمُبْهَمُ

وَالِاسْمُ الَّذِي فِيهِ الْأَلِفُ وَاللَّامُ

وَمَا أُضِيفَ إِلَى وَاحِدٍ مِنْ هَذِهِ ٱلْأَرْبَعَةِ





مَر ْفُوعَاتِ ٱلْأُسْمَاءِ بَابُ إِذَا أَبْدِلَ اِسْمٌ مِنْ اِسْمٍ أَوْ فِعْلٌ مِنْ فِعْلٍ تَبِعَهُ فِي جَمِيعِ إعْرَابِهِ الْبَدَل وَهُوَ عَلَى أَرْبَعَةِ أَقْسَامٍ قامَ زَيْدٌ أَخُوكَ بَدَلُ الشَّيْءِ مِنْ الشَّيْءِ نَحْوَ قُولِكَ أكَلْتُ الرَّغِيفَ تُلْتُهُ وَبَدَلُ الْبَعْضِ مِنْ الْكُلِّ نَحْوَ قُولِكَ 2 تَفْعَنِي زَيْدٌ عِلْمُهُ نَحْو قوالك وَ بَدَلُ الْلِاسْتِمَالِ 3 رَأَيْتُ زَيْدًا الْقُرَسَ وَبَدَلُ الْغَلْطِ نَحْوَ قُوْلِكَ 4 أردْتَ أَنْ تَقُولَ رَأَيْتُ الْفَرَسَ فَغَلِطْتَ فَأَبْدَلْتَ زَيْدًا مِنْه (18)

#### منص وبات الأسماء الْمَنْصُوبَاتُ خَمْسَة عَشْرَ, وَهِيَ المُسْتَتْنَى اسنمُ إنَّ وَأَخُواتِهَا المَفْعُولُ بِهِ 14 7 التَّابِعُ لِلْمَنْصُوبِ المصدر اسم لا 15 2 8 المُنَادَى ظرْفُ الزَّمَان 3 9 النّعت الْمَفْعُولُ مِنْ أَجْلِهِ ظرْفُ الْمَكَان 10 4 العطف الثُّو ْكِيدُ الْمَقْعُولُ مَعَهُ الْحَالُ 11 5 الْبَدَلُ التَّمْيِينُ خَبَرُ كَانَ وَأَخُواتِهَا 13 12 6

المنصوب, الذي يقع به الفعل المنصوب, الذي يقع به الفعل نحو ضربت زيدًا, وركبت الفرس

إيَّاكِ

إِيَّاكُمَا

ٳؾۘۜٵػ۠ؗڡ۠

إِيَّاهُمَا

ٳؾۘۜٙٵۿؙؗؗم۠

ٳؾۘۜٵۿؙڹۜ

بَابُ ٱلْمَفْعُولِ بِهِ

وَهُوَ قِسْمَانِ

1

ظاهرا

وَمُضْمُرُ وَالْمُضْمَرُ قِسْمَانِ مُثَّصِيلٌ مُنْقَصِيلٌ فالمُتَّصِلُ إِثْنًا عَشَرَ وَالْمُنْفُصِلُ اِثْنَا عَشَرَ ٳؾۘۜٵۑؘ ۻؘڔۘڹػؙڹۜ ٳؾۘٙٵػ۠ڹۜٙ ٳؾۘۜٲۄؙ إِبَّانَا ضرَبَهُ ضرَبَنَا ضرَبَهَا ضرَبَكَ إيَّاهَا إِيَّاكَ

فالظّاهِرُ مَا تَقَدَّمَ ذِكْرُهُ مَا تَقَدَّمَ ذِكْرُهُ

2

ضرَبَكِ

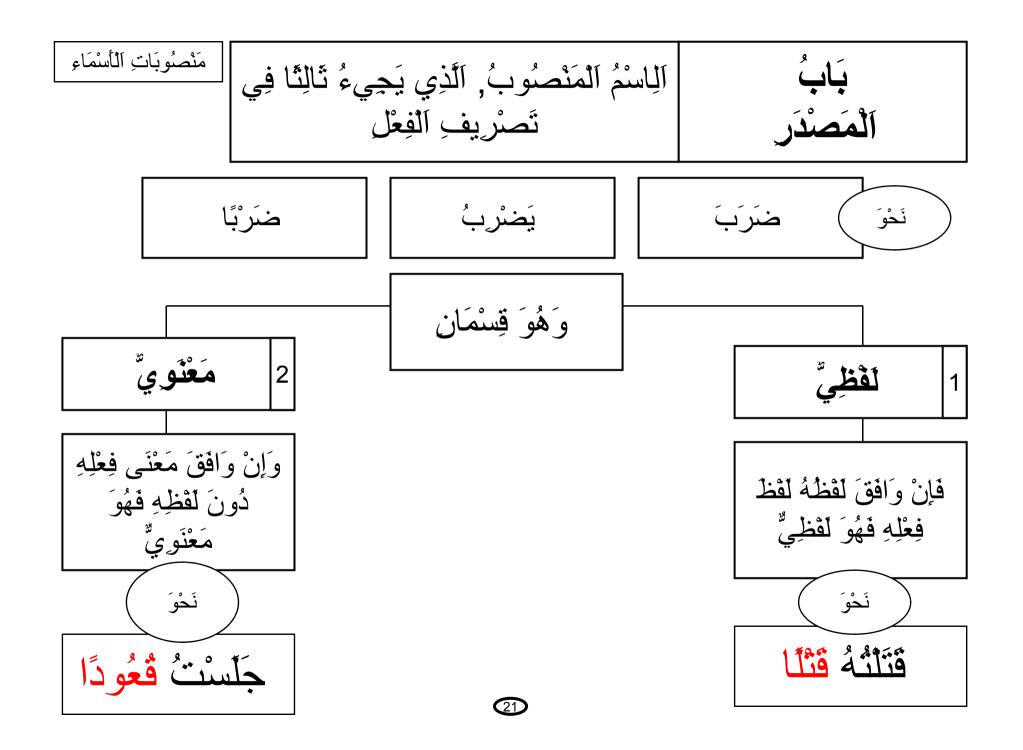
ضرَبَكْمَا

ۻؘڔؘڹػؙؗؠ۠

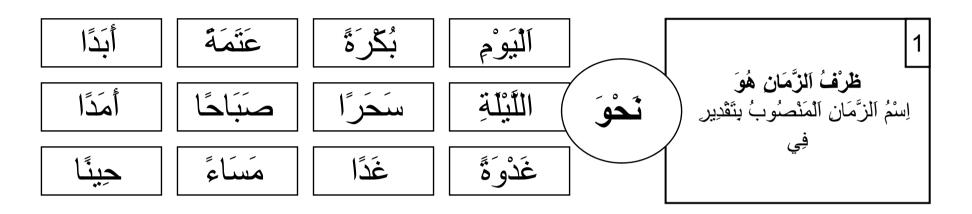
ضرَبَهُمَا

ضرَبَهُمْ

ۻؘۯڹۘۿؙڹۜ



## بَابُ ظرْفِ الزَّمَانِ وَظرْفِ الْمَكَانِ



 هُذَا

 اَمَامَ
 وَرَاءَ
 عِنْدَ
 حِدْاءَ

 وظرْف الْمَكَان هُوَ
 مَعَ
 تَحْق مَعَ
 تَحْق مَعَ
 تَحْق مَعَ

 اسم المكان المنطوب بتقدير
 عَدْق مَعَ
 عَدْت مَعَ
 عَدْت مَعَ
 عَدْت مَعَ

 استوي
 عَدْت مَعَ
 عَدْت مَعَ
 عَدْت مَعَ
 عَدْت مَعَ

الِاسْمُ الْمَنْصِنُوبُ, الْمُفَسِّرُ لِمَا اِنْبَهَمَ مِنْ الْهَيْئَاتِ بَابُ آلْحَالِ

جَاءَ زَيْدٌ رَاكِبًا

نَحْوَ قُوْلِكَ

رَكِبْتُ ٱلْقَرَسَ مُسْرَجًا

لَقِيتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ رَاكِبًا

ولّا يَكُونَ الْحَالُ إِلَّا نَكِرَةً, ولّا يَكُونُ إِلَّا بَعْدَ تَمَامِ الْكَلّامِ, ولّا يَكُونُ صناحِبُهَا إِلّا مَعْرِفَةً

الِاسْمُ الْمَنْصِنُوبُ, الْمُفَسِّرُ لِمَا اِنْبَهَمَ مِنْ الْسَمُ الْمَنْصُوبُ, الْمُفَسِّرُ لِمَا اِنْبَهَمَ مِنْ الْدُواتِ

بَابُ اَلتَّمْييزِ

تَصبَّبَ زَيْدٌ عَرَقًا

تَفَقًا بَكْرٌ شَحْمًا

طابَ مُحَمَّدٌ نَفْسًا

إِشْتَرَيْتُ عِشْرِينَ غُلَامًا

مَلَكْتُ تِسْعِينَ نَعْجَهُ

زَيْدٌ أَكْرَمُ مِنْكَ أَبًا

أَجْمَلُ مِثْكَ وَجُهًا

نَحْوَ قُولِكَ

وَلَا يَكُونُ إِلَّا نَكِرَةً, وَلَا يَكُونُ إِلَّا بَعْدَ تَمَامِ اَلْكَلَامِ

مَنْصنُوبَاتِ ٱلْأَسْمَاءِ

## وَحُرُوفُ اللستِثناءِ ثمانية

بَابُ اللاستِتْنَاءِ

اِلًّا غَيْرُ سِوَى سُوَى سَوَاءً خَلًا عَدَا حَاشَا

فَالْمُسْتَثْنَى بِإِلَّا يُنْصِبَ إِذَا كَانَ الْكَلَّامُ تَامَّا مُوجَبًا, نَحْوَ "قَامَ الْقَوْمُ إِلَّا زَيْدًا" وَ"خَرَجَ النَّاسُ إِلَّا عَمْرًا" وَإِنْ كَانَ الْكَلَّامُ مَنْفِيًّا تَامَّا جَازَ فِيهِ الْبَدَلُ وَالنَّصِبُ عَلَى الْاسْتِثْنَاء, نَحْوَ "مَا قَامَ الْقَوْمُ إِلَّا زَيْدٌ" وَ"إِلَّا زَيْدًا" وَإِنْ كَانَ الْكَلَّامُ نَاقِصًا كَانَ عَلَى حَسَبِ الْعَوَامِلِ, نَحْوَ "مَا قَامَ الْقَوْمُ إِلَّا زَيْدٌ" وَ"إِلَّا زَيْدًا" وَإِنْ كَانَ الْكَلَّامُ نَاقِصًا كَانَ عَلَى حَسَبِ الْعَوَامِلِ, نَحْوَ "مَا قَامَ إِلَّا زَيْدً" وَ"مَا ضَرَبْتُ إِلًا زَيْدًا" وَ"مَا مَرَرْتُ إِلَّا بِزَيْدٍ

وَالْمُسْتَثَنَّى يِغَيْرٍ, وَسِوَى, وَسُوَى, وَسُوَاءٍ, مَجْرُورٌ لَا غَيْرُ

وَالْمُسْتَثَنَى بِخَلَا, وَعَدَا, وَحَاشَا, يَجُوزُ نَصِبُهُ وَجَرُّهُ, نَحْوَ "قِامَ اَلْقَوْمُ خَلَا زَيْدًا, وَزَيْدٍ" وَ"عَدَا عَمْرًا وَعَمْرُو" وَ"حَاشَا بَكْرًا وَبَكْرٍ مَنْصنُوبَاتِ ٱلْأُسْمَاءِ

## بَابُ لَا

اِعْلَمْ أَنَّ "لَا" تَنْصِبُ النَّكِرَاتِ بِغَيْرِ تَنْوِينِ إِذَا بَاشَرَتْ اَلنَّكِرَةَ وَلَمْ تَتَكَرَّرْ "لَا" نَحْوَ لَا رَجُلَ فِي الدَّارِ

فَإِنْ لَمْ ثُبَاشِرْهَا وَجَبَ الرَّفْعُ وَوَجَبَ تَكْرَارُ "لَا" نَحْوَ لَا فِي الدَّارِ رَجُلٌ وَلَا امْرَأَهُ

فَإِنْ تَكَرَّرَتْ "لَا" جَازَ إعْمَالُهَا وَإِلْغَاؤُهَا, فَإِنْ شبئتَ قُلْتُ "لَا رَجُلٌ فِي اَلدَّار وَلَا إمْرَأَهُ".

مَنْصُوبَاتِ ٱلْأَسْمَاءِ

# المُنادَى خَمْسَةُ أَنْواع

بَابُ اَلْمُنَادَى

الشَّبيهُ بِالْمُضِّافِ

المُضنَافُ

النَّكِرَةُ غَيْرُ الْمَقْصُنُودَةِ النَّكِرَةُ الْمَقْصنُودَةُ

المفرد العَلمُ

فَأُمَّا الْمُقْرَدُ الْعَلْمُ وَالنَّكِرَةُ الْمَقْصُودَةُ فَيُبْنَيَانِ عَلَى الضَّمِّ مِنْ عَلَى الضَّمِّ مِنْ عَيْرِ تَنْوِينِ, نَحْوَ "يَا زَيْدُ" وَ"يَا رَجُلُ"

وَالثَّلَاتَةُ الْبَاقِيَةُ مَنْصُوبَةٌ لَا غَيْرُ.

# بَابُ الْمَقْعُولِ لِأَجْلِهِ

الِاسْمُ الْمَنْصُوبُ, الَّذِي يُدْكَرُ بَيَانًا لِسَبَبِ وُقُوعِ الْفِعْلِ, نَحْوَ قُولِكَ

قصدُتُكَ إبْتِغَاءَ مَعْرُوفِكَ

قامَ زَيْدٌ إجْلَالًا لِعَمْرِو

مَنْصنُوبَاتِ ٱلْأَسْمَاءِ

## بَابُ الْمَقْعُولِ مَعَهُ

الِاسْمُ الْمَنْصُوبُ, الَّذِي يُدْكَرُ لِبَيَانِ مَنْ قُعِلَ مَعَهُ الْفِعْلُ, نَحْوَ قُولِكَ

استوى الماء والخشبة

جَاءَ ٱلْأُمِيرُ وَالْجَيْشَ

وأما خَبَرُ "كَانَ" وَأَخُواتِهَا, وَاسْمُ "إِنَّ" وَأَخُواتِهَا, فَقَدْ تَقَدَّمَ ذِكْرُهُمَا وَأَما خَبَرُ "كَانَ" وَكَذَلِكَ الثَّوَابِعُ; فَقَدْ تَقَدَّمَتْ هُنَاكَ

## المَخْفُوضَاتُ ثَلَاثُهُ أَنْوَاعِ

# المَخْفُو ضَاتِ مِنْ الْأَسْمَاءِ

مَخْفُو ضُ بِالْحَرِ ْفِ

فَأُمَّا ٱلْمَخْفُوضُ بِالْحَرْفِ فَهُوَ مَا يَخْتَصُّ بِمِنْ وَإِلَى وَعَنْ وَعَلَى وَفِي وَرُبَّ وَالْبَاءِ وَالْكَافِ, وَاللَّامِ, وَيِحُرُوفِ الْقُسَمِ, وَهِيَ الْوَاوُ, وَالْبَاءُ, وَالثَّاءُ, وَبِوَاوِ رُبَّ, وَبِمُذْ, وَمُنْدُ.

مَخْفُو ضُ بِالْإِضَافَةِ

وَ أُمَّا مَا يُخْفَضُ بِالإِضَافَةِ فَـنَحْوُ قُوْلِكَ عُلامُ زَيْدٍ وَ هُوَ عَلَى قِسْمَيْنِ مَا يُقَدِّرُ بِاللَّامِ وَ مَا يُقدِّرُ بِمَنْ فَــالَّذِي يُقدِّرُ بِاللاَّمِ نَحْوُ عُلاَمُ زَيْدٍ وَ الَّذِي يُقدِّرُ بِمَنْ نَحْوُ ثُوْبُ خَرٍّ وَ بَابُ سَاج وَ خَاتَمُ حَدِيْدِ

تَابِعٌ لِلْمَخْفُوضِ

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